

Maryland

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1934

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE

**Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland
1934**

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FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Maryland, **Commissioner
of Labor and Statistics
of Maryland
1934**

J. KNOX INSLEY

Commissioner



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Baltimore, Maryland



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1934

Press of
King Bros., Inc.
Baltimore, Md.

CONTENTS

	Page
General Report	1
Financial Statement	3
Report of Inspections Made in 1934.....	4
Report of Bureau of Mines.....	5
Industrial Disputes	6
Report of Boiler Inspectors.....	8
Children in Industry.....	9
Employment Certificates Issued.....	9
Employment Certificates Refused.....	10
Statements of Age.....	11
Report of School Attendance Department.....	11
Report of Industrial Inspectors.....	12
Violations.....	13
Distribution of Children Securing Certificates.....	15
Medical Report	25
Report of Special Permit Department.....	26
Newsboys and Street-Traders.....	32
Children Appearing in Theatres in Baltimore City.....	43
Occupational Diseases	43
Women in Industry.....	44
Violations of Laws Governing Hours of Labor.....	44
Distribution of Women Found Working in Baltimore City....	45
Industrial Hygiene	48
Employment and Unemployment in Maryland in 1934.....	49
Unemployment.....	49
The Trend of Employment in Selected Industries in Maryland in 1934	50
Staff of the State Commissioner of Labor and Statistics.....	54

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

HARRY W. NICE,

GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Sir:

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute creating this Bureau, I have the honor to submit herewith the forty-third annual report of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for the year 1934.

J. KNOX INSLEY,

Commissioner.

Baltimore, May 31, 1935.

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND STATISTICS
MARYLAND

Throughout the year 1934, the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics continued to make every effort with its reduced facilities to meet and enforce the provisions of the various laws coming within its jurisdiction. The details of its several activities appear elsewhere in this report.

Over a period of some years the office has been actively interested in the various problems connected with migratory labor, and an inter-state committee, composed of representatives from Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, continued to function throughout the year. A representative of this office is a member of this committee.

The office regrets that it has been unable to repeat the unemployment census which, through the courtesy of the Baltimore Police Department, it took in February of each of three successive years—1928, 1929, 1930—but it has made an effort to assemble information in regard to employment conditions within the State.

Regular monthly reports indicating the trend of employment and of the amount of weekly payrolls have been compiled and distributed by this office since 1923. During 1931 it was possible to increase the scope of this report to include additional fields of employment, and during the summer of 1932 the office for the first time released for Maryland and the Baltimore Industrial Area employment and payroll index numbers constructed from the data secured monthly. These index numbers have been released each month on a current basis and the office has every reason to believe that the information has met a widespread need, especially during this time of difficult business conditions. The office now is anticipating other changes in the index series, changes which it believes will not only lend improvement by way of adequacy and accuracy but will also advance the possibilities of the series' usefulness.

For a number of years the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has been deeply interested in the subject of industrial

hygiene and had hoped that at some time an adequate appropriation would make it possible for this office to engage actively in that field, with the idea, of course, that such a program would result in improved working conditions in the State. Early in 1933 he was glad, therefore, to engage on a co-operative basis with the Health Department of the City of Baltimore in a preliminary survey of industrial plants and establishments in the City for the fundamental purpose of obtaining a knowledge of possible hazards; moreover, he asked that his entire staff of industrial inspectors be permitted to attend the course of instruction just inaugurated by the Health Department for the purpose of training its own inspectors. This course was continued in 1934. While, as the report of the Health Department indicates, this preliminary survey was planned primarily as a matter of inquiry, opportunity was taken to require certain corrective measures, especially in connection with the licensing by the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of certain specified industries, of which the clothing industry is predominant. A second survey was made in 1934 of conditions in the clothing manufacturing industry in which noted improvement was found in working conditions. The same type of inspection was extended into the counties in some degree by this office and it is hoped that more and more we shall be able to engage in this type of investigation.

The period following the passage of the National Recovery Act and the activities resulting from its administration brought added responsibilities to this office and a certain shifting of work. While restrictions placed by NRA codes on the employment of children naturally resulted in a marked decrease during the year in the number of employment certificates issued, the need for even more careful inspections for violations of the child labor laws was obvious. The office became more and more in demand as a source of available facts and information in the fields of labor and employment; and the Commissioner of Labor was again designated by the United States Secretary of Labor as the State authority to issue certificates to sub-standard workers and special industrial home-workers. In the case of sub-standard workers, this plan is designed to lessen the employment hazard of those who, by reason of advanced age or physical or mental handicap, are unable to earn the minimum rates established by the several codes of fair competition, a plan, however, which was destined to involve much investigation and consideration in order to prevent exploitation of the workers involved and its being used as a means to break down and render valueless the standards established by the codes. In the case of home-workers, this is

a plan designed to permit home-work for those persons, who, by reason of special hardship, such as physical handicap, services required at home, or inability to make adjustment to factory routine, are unable to work in a factory. In this way, only, is home-work valid under code regulations.

The State Free Employment Service, with very limited facilities, continued to render valuable assistance to numbers of men and women in seeking employment.

A financial statement of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND
STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1934

	Appropriation	Amount Expended	Approximate Amount of Outstanding Bills	Unexpended Balance
Total for Salaries.....	\$44,078.00	\$41,478.07	.....	\$2,599.93
Total for Expenses....	8,901.00	8,127.30	\$ 673.42	100.28
Grand Total—Salaries and Expenses	\$52,979.00	\$49,605.37	\$ 673.42	\$2,700.21

SUMMARY

Total Appropriation for Salaries and Expenses.....	\$52,979.00
Total Amount of Salaries and Expenses.....	\$49,605.37
Approximate Amount of Out- standing Bills	673.42
	<u>\$50,278.79</u>
Amount to revert to State.....	\$2,700.21

COLLECTIONS

Theatre permits	\$100.00
*Boiler Inspections	395.00
Insurance Companies	419.00
Sale of old office equipment.....	30.00
Total Amount sent to Comptroller.....	<u>944.00</u>
Total Amount to be deducted from Appropriation.....	3,644.21
Net Expenses of Commissioner of Labor and Statistics....	<u>\$49,334.79</u>

*Includes fees charged for boiler inspections made from October 1, 1933, to March 1, 1934, deposited to the account of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. After March 1, 1934, all fees collected by this office are deposited to the account of the State Treasurer.

NUMBER OF FIRST INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE INDUSTRIAL INSPECTORS IN 1934

County	Number of Establishments	Child Labor	Ten-Hour Law	Factory	General	Total Number
Total number	23,423	63	5,211	1,633	16,813	23,720
Baltimore City	20,129	37	4,326	1,500	14,492	20,355
Allegany.	931	16	312	34	601	963
Anne Arundel	11	..	2	1	8	11
Baltimore.	524	2	103	14	407	526
Caroline.	35	1	2	1	32	36
Dorchester.	352	..	64	7	290	361
Frederick.	291	3	85	16	186	290
Garrett.	57	1	12	2	43	58
Harford.	1	..	...	...	1	1
Montgomery.	39	..	8	2	29	39
Queen Anne's	1	..	...	...	1	1
Somerset.	54	..	11	...	44	55
Talbot.	2	..	...	...	2	2
Washington.	423	2	143	22	262	429
Wicomico.	429	1	103	25	317	446
Worcester.	144	..	40	9	98	147

During 1934, the industrial inspectors made a total of 23,720 first inspections in Maryland, of which 20,355 were in Baltimore City. Eighty-six (86) of these inspections in Baltimore City were made in connection with activities in the field of industrial hygiene. In addition, however, 4,302 regular re-inspections were made in Baltimore and 52 in the various counties, making a total of 28,074 first inspections and regular re-inspections made during the year.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF MINES

During the calendar year 1934, there were no strikes or serious labor disturbances of any sort in the Maryland coal fields. The entire region was practically one hundred percent organized and apparently labor matters were going along smoothly.

The mines did not operate nearly as steadily as they did in the latter part of 1933. Most of the mines, especially those of The Consolidation Coal Company in the Upper Georges Creek region, worked five days a week and some of this company's Big Vein mines operated two and three shifts, or twenty-four hours per day. The mines in the Lower Georges Creek Region, especially those producing domestic coal, operated only about half-time and some of them did not work at all during the last two or three months of 1934.

The amount of screened coal loaded was greater than ever and some mines introduced screening facilities and were screening Tyson and Big Vein coal, a practice which was new in the field, probably due to the great demand for stoker coal. There was some improved mining machinery introduced, under and above ground. The Potomac Edison Company, which traverses Georges Creek, renewed the long distance transmission line through the region.

The Coal Code governed operations, insofar as selling price and mine workers' wages were concerned, and there was a highly desirable uniformity in mine employes' wages and very much less price cutting on the part of the operators than before the Code was put into effect.

There were a number of small wagon mines opened and a few commercial mines. Some commercial mines, operating the thinner seams, were abandoned. There was more coal trucked to market than ever, particularly domestic coal. Greater care than ever was exercised in cleaning and in loading coal in a merchantable condition. A great many new small wagon mines were opened in Garrett County.

As was to be expected, there was more demand for tare weight determination of mine cars and this involved extra work for the mine inspectors.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Records and reports of a number of industrial disputes in Maryland reached the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics during the year 1934.

It was reported that on March 21 a controversy directly involving 22 building workers of the Morrow Brothers Construction Company, Baltimore, arose in connection with wage rates for sheet metal and cement workers. No agreement was reported.

During April, there were several industrial disturbances in Baltimore. According to reports, a strike was threatened at the H. Mandel Tailoring Company, Baltimore, on April 4. Tailors and finishers protested minimum rate not paid and organization not allowed. This involved 2 persons directly and 17 persons indirectly. Adjustment was reported made on April 6 to allow organization and payment of back wages.

A lockout of cutters of the Perfect Garment Company, Baltimore, was reported to have occurred on April 5. The issues were wages and working conditions. Satisfactory adjustment was reported reached on April 9. This involved 6 persons directly and 200 persons indirectly.

A strike directly involving 2,250 aeronautical workers of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore, was reported threatened on April 11. The workers asked an increase of 25 percent in wages and improved working conditions. The outcome was not reported.

Approximately 95 dental technicians were reported to have gone on strike in Baltimore on April 12. The strike was reported as an effort to gain wage increases, shorter hours, and closed shop. The adjustment in this case was not reported.

It was reported that on April 16 union carpenters refused to work with non-union men of Morrow Brothers Company, Baltimore. A strike ensued involving 25 carpenters and iron workers. It was reported that adjustment was made on April 26.

On April 17 a widespread controversy-strike arose in the ladies' clothing industry in Baltimore. According to reports, the controversy arose in connection with requested wage increases and union recognition. It was reported that on April 28 a satisfactory agreement was reached allowing an increase of \$5.00 per week and recognition of the union. Two hundred fifty (250) persons were directly involved, while 2,000 persons were indirectly involved in this controversy.

A report of a strike on May 28 of approximately 20 stevedores on two lumber barges in Baltimore came to this office. The issue was a wage increase. Satisfactory settlement was reported.

The glass blowers of the Carr-Lowry Glass Company, Baltimore, were reported to have gone on strike in the late spring of 1934 following a reduction in wages. The adjustment was not reported.

On June 5 meat packing workers of Baltimore were reported to have gone on strike. This involved 1,300 persons directly. The issues were increase in wages and union recognition. The outcome was not reported.

A short-lived strike at the H. Weiskettle plant, Baltimore, was reported as occurring in June, because of a proposed wage reduction. Satisfactory agreement was reported.

In July a lockout was reported in the Hustner Cigar Factory, Manchester, involving 20 workers. No agreement was reported.

According to reports, a general strike of truck drivers of Baltimore was called in July. The issues were increased wages and union recognition. The outcome was not reported.

It was reported that early in July, as a result of a prevailing wage discussion, numerous cotton garment factories were closed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland pending the outcome of the controversy.

A controversy arose in the plant of the Baltimore Casing Company on September 4. The meat packing workers of this plant asked increased wages. This involved 12 persons directly and 59 persons indirectly. It was reported adjusted satisfactorily as of September 6.

The Curtis Bay Towing Company, Baltimore, was reported to be the center of a threatened strike of 100 towboat and harbor workers on September 5. The issue involved was alleged violation of agreement with the International Longshoremen's Association. No adjustment was reported.

On September 24 a strike was reported involving directly 115 and indirectly 315 railway workers of the Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis Railway Company, Baltimore. The issues were increased wages, hours, and working conditions. These differences were said to have been adjusted satisfactorily by September 25.

Approximately 375 meat packing workers were said to be directly involved in a controversy at the Kaufman Packing Company, Baltimore, starting September 24. The difference arose in connection with the workers' request for check-off system. This was reported settled by the withdrawal of the request on October 2.

The crab packing workers of Crisfield were reported to have gone on strike in September following a wage reduction. The number of workers was reported at 650. The outcome was not reported.

In October a walkout of approximately 140 cannery workers in the plant of Charles Simpson, Trappe, was reported, involving wages and hours of labor. No report of adjustment came to this office.

It was reported that chauffeurs and teamsters of Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, went on strike on November 11 for increased wages, shorter hours, and union recognition. This was adjusted on December 1 by increases of \$2.50 for drivers and \$1.25 for helpers per week. Twenty persons were directly involved and 430 persons indirectly.

The wage dispute of the workers of the Stetson D. Tailors, Baltimore, in December was reported to have been satisfactorily adjusted with restored wage cuts.

Approximately 7 clothing workers were reported involved in a strike at Astrin Brothers, Baltimore, in December. The outcome of this strike was not reported.

REPORT OF BOILER INSPECTORS

During the year ending September 30, 1934, 214 boilers were inspected, 76 in Baltimore City and 168 in the various counties throughout the State.

Of the boilers inspected 10 were located in State owned institutions and no charge is made for such inspections.

CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

Employment Certificates Issued

In Baltimore:

In Baltimore City in 1934, there were issued 414 employment certificates: 17 general certificates, 100 vacation certificates, 283 vocational certificates, and 14 temporary certificates. When compared with the number issued in 1933, this represents a decrease of 71.6 percent, a condition due in part, of course, to a continued difficulty in securing employment and to the restrictions placed upon child labor by the NRA codes.

Of the 17 general certificates issued, 16 were first general certificates and 1 was a subsequent general certificate; of the 100 vacation certificates, 94 were first vacation certificates and 6 were subsequent vacation certificates; of the 283 vocational certificates, 49 were first vocational certificates, and 234 were either subsequent or renewed certificates. In all, 11 temporary certificates were issued to children because of physical defects and 3 were issued until further proof of age could be secured.

As usual, by far the largest group of children who secured first general or vacation certificates in Baltimore during 1934 had been born in Baltimore. While 78.2 percent of the 110 children were in this group, the next largest number, 14.5 percent, had been born in Maryland and outside the City of Baltimore.

As evidence of age, 84.6 percent of all first general and vacation certificates were issued upon receipt of official birth records, and 14.5 percent were issued upon baptismal certificates, Bible records, insurance policies, passports, and other documentary evidence. In other words, 99.1 percent of all first general and vacation certificates secured by children in 1934 were issued upon some documentary evidence of age. Only 1 first general or vacation certificate, 0.9 percent, was issued upon affidavit of parents.

In view of the legislation at the 1929 meeting of the General Assembly of Maryland raising the minimum grade requirement for the general certification of children in Baltimore City to the completion of the course prescribed by the elementary schools, which in Baltimore is equivalent to the completion of the sixth grade, it is interesting to review the distribution of those children who secured first general employment certificates in Baltimore during each of the last several years by last grade completed:

Last Grade Completed.	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927
Total percent . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fifth. . . . .	....	....	....	....	0.6	7.1	10.2	12.3
Sixth.	43.8	29.4	37.3	32.6	31.2	28.1	22.6	23.4
Seventh.	18.8	31.4	28.6	32.5	33.7	33.1	32.0	29.8
Eighth.	18.8	28.8	24.8	25.6	22.7	22.8	25.0	25.5
Ninth.	6.2	9.0	8.6	7.8	10.4	7.8	9.0	6.4
Tenth.	6.2	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	} 2.6
Eleventh.	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	....	*	0.2	
Twelfth. . . . .	....	....	....	....	*	*	0.1	

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

The tables which follow indicate in further detail the distribution of these children according to industry and occupation entered and compensation expected.

In the Counties:

In all, 13 employment certificates were issued in 6 counties in Maryland in 1934. Four (4) first general certificates and 9 first vacation certificates were issued. These figures, however, do not include vocational certificates issued or 12 certificates which were revoked because it was proved that the children did not, in fact, meet the requirements; nor do they include the 10 vacation certificates issued in the Baltimore office to children residing in Baltimore County, or the 1 vacation certificate issued in Baltimore to a child living in Anne Arundel County.

Employment Certificates Refused

In Baltimore:

In Baltimore in 1934, 41 children were refused employment certificates, 27 general certificates and 14 vacation certificates. Of these children, 33 were boys and 8 were girls.

In the Counties:

During 1934, 1 child in the counties was refused an employment certificate.

Statements of Age

In Baltimore:

During 1934, 1,595 children, 760 boys and 835 girls, secured in the Baltimore office statements of age indicating they were over sixteen years of age. Sixty-two (62) temporary statements of age were issued pending receipt of additional proof of age; 7 statements of age were refused because the applicants had not yet reached the age of sixteen years; and 2 statements of age were revoked upon receipt of adequate evidence of age.

In the Counties:

In 1934, 58 children in the counties secured statements of age indicating they were over sixteen years of age.

Report of School Attendance Department

In 1934, the names of 375 children of Baltimore City were referred either to the schools or to the School Attendance Department for investigation and report. Of this number, 72 were employed during the course of the year on part-time employment certificates, 50 made personal application for certificates without submitting the required records, 22 were refused certificates, and 89 were found to be working illegally. The remaining 142 children became known to this office prior to the year 1934, and as they were under sixteen years of age, subsequent reports were requested for them.

The following is a summary of the reports submitted:

Part-time Employment Certificates

	Total	Boys	Girls
Permitted to withdraw from school, needed at home.	3	3	..
Attending school	62	61	1
Committed to corrective institution.	1	1	..
Could not be located.	1	1	..
*Pending.	5	4	1

Applied for Certificates, Insufficient Records

	Total	Boys	Girls
Working at home or in domestic service.	5	2	3
Returned to school.	35	26	9
Moved out of city.	1	1	..
Could not be located.	1	1	..
*Pending.	8	5	3

Certificates Refused, Showing Reasons for Refusals

	Total	Boys	Girls
Working at home or in domestic service, occupation forbidden	7	5	2
Returned to school, occupation forbidden.....	10	9	1
Returned to school, under age.....	1	..	1
Committed to corrective institution.....	1	1	..
*Pending.	3	2	1

Worked Illegally

	Total	Boys	Girls
Working at home or in domestic service.....	14	2	12
Returned to school.....	53	43	10
Committed to corrective institution.....	2	2	..
Ill.	1	..	1
Moved out of State.....	1	..	1
*Pending.	18	12	6

Cases Known Prior to 1934

	Total	Boys	Girls
Working at home or in domestic service.....	28	8	20
Attending school	100	84	16
Committed to institutions.....	2	2	..
Could not be located.....	2	2	..
*Pending.	10	10	..

*Sixteen of these children, 12 boys and 4 girls, reached the age of sixteen years prior to January 1, 1934.

Report of Industrial Inspectors

The following tables show the distribution of 39 children found employed in 37 establishments in Baltimore City in 1934:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 37 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX AND INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total Number of Children	Boys	Girls
All industries.....	37	39	32	7
All manufacturing industries...	5	7	4	3
Chemicals.....	1	1	1	...
Leather, shoe repairing.....	1	1	1	...
Other food products.....	2	2	...	2
Textiles, cleaning and pressing	1	3	2	1
All mechanical industries.....	4	4	4	...
Amusements.....	1	1	1	...
Barber Shops.....	1	1	1	...
Tinsmiths'.....	1	1	1	...
Other mechanical industries..	1	1	1	...
All mercantile industries.....	25	25	22	3
Small retail stores.....	25	25	22	3
Restaurants.....	3	3	2	1

Violations

In Baltimore:

During 1934, the inspectors in Baltimore reported violations of the Child Labor Laws in 79 establishments, involving the illegal employment of 122 children. Of the 122 children, 46 boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years had failed to secure the required employment certificates; 13 children were under fourteen years of age; 4 were working before seven o'clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening; and 59 were engaged in forbidden occupations. In this latter connection, return to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages has brought additional problems connected with child labor and the need for enforcing the appropriate legal age provisions.

According to the customary procedure of the office, the co-operation of the employers was sought and secured in many cases; but 2 cases were taken to court during the year. Both cases were dismissed with a reprimand.

As a result of the cooperation secured, 16 children secured employment certificates; 71 children either discontinued the employment in which they were found working or were dismissed; the schedules of 2 children were changed to conform to requirements; 33 children were returned to school.

These violations, all reported by the industrial inspectors, do not include 59 additional violations which became known to the office through the application of the children involved for employment certificates at subsequent dates. Of these 59 cases, 42 were referred to the School Attendance Department; 25 children were returned to school; 17 children were permitted to withdraw from school. The remaining 17 cases were not referred to any agency and the children were permitted to remain at home.

In the Counties:

In the counties, violations of the Child Labor Laws were reported in 38 establishments involving the illegal employment of 46 children.

The violations reported for the State in 1934 were distributed as follows:

County	Number of Establishments	Number of Children
Baltimore City.....	79	122
Allegany.....	19	27
Baltimore.....	7	7
Caroline.....	1	1
Frederick.....	6	6
Garrett.....	1	1
Washington.....	2	2
Wicomico.....	1	1
Worcester.....	1	1
Total.....	117	168

NUMBER OF GENERAL, VACATION, AND VOCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED BY
CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	General			Vacation			Vocational		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	400	17	14	3	100	96	4	283	153	130
First.....	159	16	13	3	94	90	4	49	30	19
Subsequent.....	241	1	1	..	6	6	..	234*	123	111

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals. (See report of Special Permit Department for further information.)

NUMBER OF TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES SECURED BY CHILDREN IN BALTIMORE
CITY IN 1934

Reason for Issuing Temporary Certificates	Total Number	General			Vacation		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	14	3	3	..	11	11	..
Physical defects	11	2	2	..	9	9	..
Further proof of age needed.....	3	1	1	..	2	2	..

NUMBER OF GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES REFUSED IN BALTIMORE CITY
IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX OF CHILD AND REASON FOR REFUSAL

Reason for Refusal	Total Number	General			Vacation		
		Total Number	Boys	Girls	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	41	27	22	5	14	11	3
Under age	4	1	1	..	3	1	2
Forbidden occupation	11	..	..	..	11	10	1
Forbidden hours and forbidden occupation.	26	26	21	5	..	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	Total Number	Percent	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	110	100.0	16	94
Baltimore.....	86	78.2	13	73
Maryland, outside Baltimore..	16	14.5	2	14
United States, outside Maryland	8	7.3	1	7

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Percent	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	110	100.0	16	94
Baltimore birth record.....	76	69.1	13	63
Maryland birth record.....	13	11.8	2	11
Other State birth record.....	4	3.7	1	3
Religious record	14	12.7	...	14
Other document.....	2	1.8	...	2
Affidavit and physical examination.....	1	0.9	...	1

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND LAST GRADE COMPLETED

Last Grade Completed	Total Number	Boys				Girls					
		Total Number	White		Colored		Total Number	White		Colored	
			14	15	14	15		14	15	14	15
Total number.....	16	13	6	6	..	1	3	1	2	..	..
Sixth.....	7	7	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Seventh.....	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Eighth.....	3	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Ninth.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tenth.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eleventh.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NATIVITY OF FATHERS OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING
FIRST GENERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFI-
CATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934

Nativity of Father	Total Number	Percent	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number.....	110	100.0	16	94
American white.....	76	69.1	11	65
American negro.....	12	10.9	1	11
Bohemian.....	1	0.9	..	1
Hungarian.....	1	0.9	..	1
Italian.....	2	1.8	..	2
Lithuanian.....	1	0.9	..	1
Polish.....	5	4.6	2	3
Russian.....	3	2.7	1	2
Others.....	9	8.2	1	8

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GEN-
ERAL AND VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN
BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO KIND OF CERTIFICATE AND INDUSTRY
AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Percent	Kind of Certificate	
			General	Vacation
Total number	110	100.0	16	94
Manufacturing and mechanical..	11	10.0	6	5
Messenger in	3	2.7	2	1
Messenger out	1	0.9	..	1
Apprentice in skilled trades...	5	4.6	3	2
Office.....	1	0.9	..	1
Other.....	1	0.9	1	..
Mercantile.....	74	67.3	1	73
Selling.....	15	13.6	..	15
Cash, bundle, messenger in....	13	11.9	..	13
Messenger out	29	26.4	1	28
Messenger both	15	13.6	..	15
Office.....	1	0.9	..	1
Other.....	1	0.9	..	1
Office.....	4	3.6	3	1
Other.....	21	19.1	6	15

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number	Boys						Girls					
		Total Number			White			Colored			Total Number		
		14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16	14	15	16
Total number	16	13	6	6	6	6	6	..	..	1	3	1	2
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	6	5	3	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
Messenger in	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apprentice in skilled trades.....	3	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other.....	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercantile.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Messenger out	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Office.....	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
Other.....	6	6	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND WAGES EXPECTED

Expected Wages Reported	Total Number	Boys						Girls					
		Total Number	White		Colored		Total Number	White	Colored				
			14	15	14	15							
Total number	16	13	6	6	..	1	3	1	2	..	..
Time work	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not paid	6	4	1	3	..	..	2	1	1	..	..
Wages not reported	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wages reported	6	5	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
\$2—less than \$3	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
\$5—less than \$6	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
\$9—less than \$10	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST VACATION EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AGE, AND INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION ENTERED

Industry and Occupation Entered	Total Number Percent	Boys						Girls							
		Total Number			White		Colored		Total Number			White		Colored	
					14	15	14	15				14	15	14	15
Total number	94	100.0	90	48	31	4	7	4	3	1	..	..	
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	5	5.3	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger in	1	1.1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger out	1	1.1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Apprentice in skilled trades.....	2	2.0	2	2	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
Office.....	1	1.1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mercantile.....	73	77.6	70	36	25	4	5	3	3	..	..	..
Selling.....	15	16.0	12	7	5	..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Cash, bundle, messenger in.....	13	13.8	13	4	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger out	28	29.6	28	17	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Messenger both	15	16.0	15	7	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Office.....	1	1.1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other.....	1	1.1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office.....	1	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	
Other.....	15	16.0	15	10	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COUNTY AND KIND OF CERTIFICATE

County	Total Number	General Certificate			Vacation Certificate		
		Total Number	First	Subsequent	Total Number	First	Subsequent
Total number.....	13*	4	4	..	9	9	...
Allegany.....	2	2	2	..	...	...	...
Carroll.....	3	2	2	..	1	1	...
Dorchester.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	...
Somerset.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	...
Washington.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	...
Wicomico.....	5	..	..	..	5	5	...

*Not including vocational certificates.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) SECURING FIRST GENERAL EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES IN THE COUNTIES IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SEX, COLOR, AND AGE

County	Total Number	Boys				Girls			
		Total Number	White		Colored	Total Number	White		Colored
			14	15	14		15	14	15
Total number.....	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Allegany.....	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carroll.....	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

Medical Report

Examinations for the year 1934 included four groups:

There were 206 examinations of children for general work permits. Of this number, 78 children had physical defects: 47 had one physical defect; 27, two physical defects; 4 had three or more physical defects. As had been our experience in the past, the most common physical defect was decayed teeth; and, as has been likewise true for the past few years, the next outstanding physical defect was underweight. The disabilities discovered in the order of their frequency were decayed teeth, underweight, diseased tonsils, defective vision, heart disease, overweight, underdevelopment, eczema, goiter, enlarged adenoids, deafness, hernia, nasal obstructions, and not vaccinated for smallpox. Of the total number of children examined found to have some physical defect, we have records of only three children having their physical disability attended to subsequent to their examination at this office. This condition has prevailed during the past five years, and, no doubt, has been due to the fact that the financial status of the parents prohibited the correction of physical disabilities. Whenever possible, the children who had physical disabilities were referred to hospital clinics for treatment. However, due to the tremendous increase in the amount of work in the various clinics, all of these children could not be given the attention they should have had; this was especially true in regard to dental work.

In addition to the above examinations should be included those children examined for the Special Permit Department.

In cooperation with the NRA during the year 1934, this department examined a total of 536 adults for the purpose of granting special disability permits for handicapped workers, who due to some physical disability were unable to make the minimum code price as established under the NRA. Of the 536 applicants, 408 were issued certificates for handicapped workers, and 128 were rejected because the examination did not reveal sufficient physical disability to handicap them in their work.

Another group examined included what is known as home-workers. Twenty-five (25) of these people were examined; 18 were granted disability certificates and 7 were rejected because of no demonstrable physical handicap.

HENRY SHEPPARD, JR., M. D.

Report of the Special Permit Department

In 1934, 151 children applied to the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics for special work permits. Of this number, 121 were referred by city and county departments of education, by social agencies, and mental hygiene clinics; 49 of these children received permits and 72 were refused. The remaining 31 children were not sent by any agency; they made personal application and were referred to the School Attendance Department or some social agency for follow-up. The tables which follow give further summarized data. A study of the figures will show that only 32 percent of the children applying for special permits were finally granted permits. This was due in part to the prohibitions of the NRA codes which limit the employment of children under sixteen years to street trades, domestic service, and caddying. For instance, Table II shows that no girl was released on anything but a domestic service permit.

No case is finally decided until after a conference has been held with the Director of Special Education in the Department of Education. At this conference, the various mental tests and any psychiatric examination which may have been given the child are carefully surveyed, as well as the child's social and personal history. Several avenues of adjustment are open. If it is felt that the child can profit by further schooling in the event that he be transferred to another type of class or school, this plan is tried after the consent of the parents has been given. In a great many instances the cooperation of the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission and the Family Welfare Association is required to furnish the necessary carfare which a transfer may entail. Another type of adjustment which has proven especially effective in disciplinary problems, where the child ran the risk of being expelled and consequently deprived of the privilege of further schooling, has been the granting of a special permit for the child to help at home with the provision that he attend night school regularly. (One of the boys referred to this Department had been tried out in every type of academic and vocational school, both public and private, and had failed to adjust himself in any one. He was granted a special permit to help at home with the provision that he attend night school. There he has made an excellent adjustment; the principal reports that he attends every session and is a very good student.) If the Director of Special Education and the Supervisor of the Special Permit Department feel that the child has reached his mental limit in school or is emotionally unfit for classroom work, he is released on a special permit.

Original permits are given for a two month period, at the end of which time the child must report back to the Bureau. He is interviewed by the Supervisor or assistant, his physical condition checked by one of our examining physicians, and, if he has the same job, his permit is renewed. In addition to the original permits, 226 renewals were issued, 116 to boys and 110 to girls. If the child has secured new work, he is given a subsequent permit. Eight (8) subsequent permits were given during the year, 7 to boys and 1 to a girl.

During the year, the workers in the Special Permit Department held over 2,000 interviews. This figure does not include the visits to homes, schools, and social agencies.

In addition to the usual duties performed by the Department, a Civil Works Administration project was undertaken during the year. The project, which was in the form of a survey, employed 10 research workers and attempted to determine what was happening to the normal children who had been released from school ("Permanently Withdrawn") after their completion of the sixth grade—and particularly what was happening to those who had been thrown out of work because of the NRA. In spite of the severe winter and the fact that the survey lasted only two months, over 2,000 children were visited in their homes, where both the child and his parent were interviewed. Of these, 1,137 cases were included in the survey and serve as a basis for our discussion and conclusions. Of the 1,137 children, 1,044 were still out of school. Of these 1,044 children, 98 were working full time; 37 were working part time; and 909 were "helping at home"—simply marking time, waiting for their sixteenth birthday, when they hoped they might get a job. The remaining 93 children had reentered school. Of these children who were in school, 4 were working part time and 58 had returned because they lost their jobs when the NRA went into effect. The total number of children included in the survey who were thrown out of work by the NRA was 187. Therefore, only 31 percent of the children losing their jobs returned to school. Investigation also proved that 66 of the 1,137 children were out of school illegally—they had not completed their school grade, and, in some instances, had been working illegally. These children were reported to the School Attendance Department and steps were taken by that Department to return them to school immediately. It was interesting to note that a large percentage of these children was colored.

Due to the sudden termination of this CWA project and the withdrawal of funds, the survey was not completed. However, the information obtained certainly indicates that greater effort should be made to keep all children in school until their sixteenth birthday and that some plan should be worked out by the community to provide training of some kind for all unemployed youth under eighteen years of age. It is a civic responsibility that constructive work be initiated along recreational and educational lines for these young people. They have expressed a specific desire for recreation centers and more vocational courses, and both the work in this Department and in the survey itself definitely and conclusively affirm this need.

Those of us who are interested in this group feel that the development of the Federal Apprenticeship Training program promises to be of inestimable value to those unemployed young people who have been blocked from apprenticeship training by the NRA. With the signing of the blanket code, and later of special codes, the apprentice went out of existence. Employers could not afford to pay the high minimum wage to beginners, or if they did they kept the beginner on one job so he could familiarize himself with it as quickly as possible and graduate into the semi-skilled class. The result was that, even where youths were finding work, their opportunities of getting all-round experience were virtually nullified.

The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training was created August 14, 1934, by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the President's Executive Order of June 27, 1934, authorizing a program of Federal and State supervision of apprenticeship training throughout the country and permitting wages to be paid apprentices under approved plans at rates below those of approved codes. Such sub-code wages may be paid only after the employer obtains a certificate from an approved State committee.

On October 27, 1934, the Secretary of Labor, acting on recommendations made by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship Training, appointed a committee in Maryland to supervise apprenticeship training in the State and to work out a plan of procedure to be approved by the Secretary of Labor. Maryland's plan was presented to the Secretary in December and approved on January 4, 1935. The committee is now in a position to approve apprentice contracts and, on the basis of such approval, to issue certificates exempting from certain code provisions those employers who embark on a genuine apprentice program.

The committee appointed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, follows: John J. Seidel, Chairman, State Supervisor of Industrial Education; Mary M. Wootton, Secretary, Supervisor Special Permit Department, representing the Commissioner of Labor; Joseph P. McCurdy, Baltimore Federation of Labor; M. A. Miller, president of the Allegheny Trades Council; John A. Northwood, managements' representative, Bethlehem Steel Company; George K. Horn, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, to represent employers; George W. Davis, Montgomery County representative of the United States Employment Service; and W. L. Kilcoin, to represent the NRA Compliance Division.

MARY M. WOOTTON,

Supervisor.

VOCATIONAL

Kind of Certificate	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number (including home and domestic service permits)	283	153	130
First.	49	30	19
Subsequent*	234	123	111

*Includes both subsequent certificates and renewals. (See report of Special Permit Department for further information.)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PERMITS BY
CITY AND COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION IN 1934

Month	Total Number	Permits Granted		Withdrawn for Domestic Service		Returned to School	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total number	121	24	..	6	19	49	23
January.	9	4	..	..	3	1	1
February.	10	3	..	..	2	4	1
March.	8	1	..	2	1	1	3
April.	8	2	..	1	..	4	1
May.	11	5	..	..	..	4	2
June.	6	3	..	..	1	2	..
July.	8	2	..	..	1	5	..
August. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September.	14	1	..	..	3	8	2
October.	18	1	..	..	3	12	2
November.	19	1	..	2	5	5	6
December.	10	1	..	1	..	3	5

White boys referred from City.....	49	
Colored boys referred from City.....	25	
White boys referred from Baltimore County.....	3	
White boys referred from Prince George's County.....	1	
White boys referred from Queen Anne's County.....	1	
	—	79
White girls referred from City.....	33	
Colored girls referred from City.....	9	
	—	42

NUMBER OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) REFERRED FOR SPECIAL
PERMITS IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of Birth	Total Number	Per- cent
Total number	121	100.0
Baltimore.....	97	80.2
Maryland, outside Baltimore.....	4	3.3
United States, outside Maryland.....	17	14.1
Foreign Country	3	2.4

EVIDENCE OF AGE SUBMITTED BY CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS)
REFERRED FOR SPECIAL PERMITS IN 1934

Evidence of Age Submitted	Total Number	Per- cent
Total number	121	100.0
Baltimore birth record	86	71.1
Maryland birth record	2	1.7
Other state birth record.....	9	7.4
Religious certificate	13	10.8
Affidavit.	11	9.0

NATIVITY OF FATHERS OF CHILDREN (14-16 YEARS) REFERRED
FOR SPECIAL PERMITS IN 1934

Nativity of Father	Total Number	Per- cent
Total number	121	100.0
American Negro	34	28.1
American White	62	51.2
German.	2	1.7
Irish.	1	.8
Italian.	13	10.8
Polish.	9	7.4

Newsboys and Street-Traders

In compliance with the legal provisions for the licensing of newsboys and street-traders, there are five distinct types of badges issued in Maryland: (1) a route service badge which permits a boy of ten years or more to serve papers around a regular route between certain specified hours of the day; (2) an oval newsboy badge, which permits a boy of twelve years or more to sell papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (3) a square newsboy badge, which permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell papers at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening; (4) an oval street-trader badge, which permits a boy of fourteen years or more to sell articles other than papers on the street during certain hours when school is not in session; (5) a square street-trader badge, which permits a boy of fourteen or fifteen years of age to sell articles other than papers on the street at any time between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening.

Baltimore

During the year 1934, there were issued in Baltimore 2,171 newsboy and street-trader licenses, of which 1,643 were issued to white boys and 528 to colored boys. Of the total number, 80 were route service licenses; 1,938 were oval newsboy licenses; 56 were square newsboy licenses; 63 were oval street-trader licenses; and 34 were square street-trader licenses.

During 1934, 15 licenses were refused in Baltimore, making a total of 2,186 licenses issued and refused in Baltimore during the year.

Additional facts concerning licenses issued and refused and the children involved are shown in subsequent tables.

In all, 1,686 violations were reported to the Baltimore office in 1934: 1,658 by the inspectors; 5 by the Police Department; 18 by the School Attendance Department; and 5 through other sources. These 1,686 violations included 4 agents or dealers and 23 girls.

During the year, 67 boys who had secured licenses, 3 dealers or agents, and 166 unlicensed children, 159 boys and 7 girls, were summoned to the Baltimore office. As a result, the badges of 28 boys were revoked for varying lengths of time: 9 for ten days; 1 for twelve days; 1 for twenty days; 12 for thirty days;

and 5 from three months to twelve months. In addition, letters notifying them of violations were written to the parents of 1,324 children, 1,320 boys and 4 girls; and 149 boys, 13 girls, and 1 agent were taken before the Juvenile Court.

In further compliance with the legal requirements, permits to appear on the stage were issued to 21 children, of whom 19 were white and 2 colored; 12 were boys and 9 were girls.

Cumberland and Hagerstown

In 1934, 263 newsboy and street-trader licenses were issued in Cumberland and 139 were issued in Hagerstown, which, with the 2,171 licenses issued during the year in Baltimore, makes a total number of 2,573 licenses issued in the State. In all, 27 licenses were refused in Maryland: 15 in Baltimore, 4 in Cumberland, and 8 in Hagerstown. Four (4) colored boys secured licenses in Cumberland and 3 in Hagerstown.

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED AND REFUSED IN MARYLAND IN 1934

Licenses Issued and Refused	Total Number of Cases	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number of cases.	2,600	2,186	267	147
Licenses issued	2,573	2,171	263	139
Licenses refused	27	15	4	8

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES ISSUED
IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
KIND OF LICENSE

Kind of License	Total Number of Licenses Issued	First	Renewed
Total number	2,171	989	1,182
Route service.....	80	41	39
Oval newsboy	1,938	838	1,100
Square newsboy	56	40	16
Oval street-trader	63	51	12
Square street-trader ...	34	19	15

NUMBER OF BOYS REFUSED LICENSES IN BALTIMORE CITY IN
1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

Age in Years	Total Number	Route Service	Oval Newsboy	Oval Street- trader
Total number	15	3	7	5
9 years	2	1	1	..
10 years	3	2	1	..
11 years	6	..	5	1
12 years	1	..	..	1
13 years	3	..	..	3

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES ISSUED
IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR OF BOY

Kind of License	Total Number of Licenses Issued	Number of Licenses Issued to White Boys	Number of Licenses Issued to Colored Boys
Total number	2,171	1,643	528
Route service.....	80	75	5
Oval newsboy	1,938	1,440	498
Square newsboy	56	53	3
Oval street-trader	63	46	17
Square street-trader ...	34	29	5

NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORD-
ING TO KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR AND AGE OF BOY

Color and Age	Total Number of Licenses	First Route Service	First Oval Newsboy	First Square Newsboy	First Oval Street- Trader	First Square St. Trader
Total number	989	41	838	40	51	19
White.	772	37	643	38	37	17
10 years	11	11	...	..	..	..
11 years	26	26	...	..	..	..
12 years	328	..	328	..	..	..
13 years	177	..	177	..	..	..
14 years	140	..	101	12	26	1
15 years	90	..	37	26	11	16
Colored.	217	4	195	2	14	2
10 years .....	...	..	...	..	..	..
11 years	4	4	...	..	..	..
12 years	83	..	83	..	..	..
13 years	61	..	61	..	..	..
14 years	48	..	36	..	11	1
15 years	21	..	15	2	3	1

NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED IN MARYLAND IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
BIRTHPLACE

Birthplace	Total Number	Percent	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	1,250	100.0	989	165	96
Baltimore.	819	65.6	816	2	1
Maryland, outside Baltimore.	262	20.8	31	148	83
United States, outside Maryland.	161	12.9	134	15	12
Foreign country	8	0.7	8	...	..

NUMBER OF FIRST NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
ISSUED IN MARYLAND IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO
EVIDENCE OF AGE

Evidence of Age	Total Number	Percent	Balti- more	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	1,250	100.0	989	165	96
Baltimore birth record.....	761	60.9	758	2	1
Cumberland birth record.....	230	18.4	..	144	86
Maryland birth record.....	40	3.2	26	8	6
Other state birth record.....	89	7.1	89	..	..
Foreign birth record.....	6	0.5	6	..	..
Religious certificate	75	6.0	68	7	..
Other document	19	1.5	14	4	1
Affidavit and physical examination	30	2.4	28	..	2

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES ISSUED
IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1934, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE

Kind of License	Total Number	First		Renewed	
		Cumber- land	Hagers- town	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	402	165	96	98	43
Route service.....	72	36	24	12	..
Oval newsboy	330	129	72	86	43

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES ISSUED
IN CUMBERLAND AND HAGERSTOWN IN 1934, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO KIND OF LICENSE AND COLOR OF BOY

Kind of License	Total Number	Number of Licenses Issued to White Boys		Number of Licenses Issued to Colored Boys	
		Cumber- land	Hagers- town	Cumber- land	Hagers- town
Total number	402	259	136	4	3
Route service.....	72	47	24	1	..
Oval newsboy	330	212	112	3	3

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER VIOLATIONS
REPORTED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934

Source of Report	Number of Violations
Total number	1,686*
By inspectors	1,658
By Police Department.....	5
By School Attendance Department.....	18
Through other sources	5

*Includes 4 agents or dealers and 23 girls.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGENTS TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISPOSITION OF CASE

Disposition of Case	Number of Children and Agents			
	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Agents
Total number	163	149	13	1
Informal probation	149	138	11	..
Probation.	6	5*	1	..
Dismissed with warning.....	3	2	..	1
Fined \$1.45	3	3	..	..
Fined \$6.45	2	1	1	..

*One badge also revoked for 30 days.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND AGENTS TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURT IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF VIOLATION

Nature of Violation	Number of Children and Agents			
	Total Number	Boys	Girls	Agents
Total number	163	149	13	1
Selling papers, no badge.....	18	18	..	..
Selling papers, no badge, prohibited hours	4	4	..	..
Selling magazines, no badge....	1	1	..	..
Badge not worn	1	1	..	..
Gambling.	1	1*	..	..
Had unlicensed boys selling after several warnings	1	..	..	1
Disorderly conduct	1	1	..	..
Selling shopping bags, no badge.	122	111	11	..
Selling candy, no badge.....	3	2	1	..
Selling flowers, no badge.....	1	1	..	..
Selling fruit, no badge.....	9	9	..	..
Selling shoe laces, no badge.....	1	..	1	..

*Badge also revoked for 30 days.

NUMBER OF UNLICENSED CHILDREN SUMMONED TO
BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1934

Nature of Violation	Number of Children Summoned		
	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	166*	159	7
Selling papers	68	68	..
Serving papers	8	6	2
Selling papers, prohibited hours.....	2	2	..
Serving papers, badge returned.....	1	1	..
Serving magazines	1	1	..
Selling magazines	13	11	2
Selling papers, wearing other's badge....	2	2	..
Selling and serving papers.....	1	1	..
Selling after badge was revoked.....	1	1	..
Changing name on badge.....	1	1	..
Carrying advertising signs.....	2	2	..
Distributing circulars	2	2	..
Selling shopping bags.....	21	19	2
Selling shopping bags, prohibited hours.	1	1	..
Selling candy	13	12	1
Selling produce	5	5	..
Selling produce, prohibited hours.....	1	1	..
Selling fruit	2	2	..
Selling flowers	1	1	..
Selling pies	2	2	..
Selling peanuts	2	2	..
Selling ice-cream	3	3	..
Selling baskets	1	1	..
Selling notions	1	1	..
Selling soft drinks	1	1	..
Selling song sheets	4	4	..
Bootblacks.	6	6	..

*Three firms notified and warned of violation.

One letter returned.

One huckster, one ice-cream dealer, and one magazine agent were also called and warned.

One case turned over to Hebrew Big Brother League.

NUMBER OF BOYS HAVING LICENSES SUMMONED TO
BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1934

Nature of Violation	Number of Boys
Total number	67
Selling papers, badge not worn.....	1
Selling papers, badge not worn, prohibited hours.....	1
Selling papers during prohibited hours.....	13
Misconduct in school.....	7
Badge at home, not worn.....	9
Badge expired, not worn.....	2
Badge at home, not worn, gambling.....	1
Disorderly conduct	2
Begging.	1
Had others selling magazines.....	1
Had others selling papers.....	3
Selling magazines on route badge.....	1
Selling papers on route badge.....	5
Badge at home, selling magazines during prohibited hours..	1
Loaned badge to other boy.....	6
Badge at home, not worn, broken.....	1
Selling fruit during prohibited hours.....	1
Selling candy during prohibited hours.....	1
Selling bags on newsboy badge.....	1
Loaned badge to other boy, selling papers.....	1
Badge lost, had unlicensed boy selling papers.....	1
Gave badge to other boy.....	3
Badge lost	2
Stealing papers from newspaper rack.....	1
Gambling on street.....	1

NUMBER OF NEWSBOY AND STREET-TRADER LICENSES
REVOKED IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934

Nature of Violation	Total Number	10 Days	12 Days	20 Days	30 Days	3 Months	6 Months	8 Months	12 Months
Total number	28	9	1	1	12	1	1	2	1
Misconduct in school.....	8	1	1	..	5	1	..	..	..
Badge at home, not worn, gambling.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly conduct	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gambling.....	2	1	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..
Begging.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Selling papers during prohibited hours.....	6	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Loaned badge to other boy.....	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gave badge to other boy.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Selling papers on route badge.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Stealing papers from newspaper rack.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

*Also taken to Juvenile Court.

NUMBER OF PARENTS NOTIFIED OF VIOLATIONS BY LETTERS
FROM BALTIMORE OFFICE IN 1934

Nature of Violation	Number of Parents Notified		
	Total Number	Boys	Girls
Total number	1,324*	1,320	4
Licensed boys	83	83	..
Badge lost, not worn.....	12	12	..
Badge not worn.....	9	9	..
Badge broken, not worn.....	13	13	..
Badge at home, not worn.....	41	41	..
Badge at home, not worn, gambling.....	1	1	..
Gambling.....	1	1	..
Badge expired, selling papers	1	1	..
Selling magazines on route badge.....	1	1	..
Selling on route badge.....	2	2	..
Selling magazines on route badge, prohibited hours	1	1	..
Distributing circulars on badge, prohibited hours	1	1	..
Unlicensed children	1,241	1,237	4
Selling papers	732	731	1
Selling papers	197	196	1
Selling magazines	139	139	..
Distributing circulars	59	59	..
Selling fruit	13	13	..
Selling candy	5	5	..
Selling bags	39	39	..
Selling papers, prohibited hours.....	1	1	..
Selling magazines	22	22	..
Selling produce	10	10	..
Selling wax paper	2	1	1
Selling novelties	2	2	..
Selling flowers	3	3	..
Distributing circulars, prohibited hours..	1	1	..
Selling racing forms	1	1	..
Selling shoe laces	1	1	..
Selling paper on other's badge.....	1	1	..
Selling ice-cream	2	2	..
Selling peanuts	3	2	1
Selling papers on other's badge.....	2	2	..
Selling song sheets	1	1	..
Selling bread, pies or doughnuts.....	2	2	..
Selling baskets	3	3	..

*Three letters returned.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SECURING PERMITS TO APPEAR IN
THEATERS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED AC-
CORDING TO AGE, COLOR, AND SEX

Age	Total Number of Children	White			Colored		
		Total Number	Male	Female	Total Number	Male	Female
Total number	21	19	10	9	2	2	..
7 years....	3	3	1	2	..	..	..
8 years....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
9 years....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years....	3	2	..	2	1	1	..
11 years....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
12 years....	5	4	3	1	1	1	..
13 years....	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
14 years....	3	3	3	..	..	..	..
15 years....	2	2	2	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Six (6) cases of occupational disease were reported to this office by the State Department of Health in 1934. Five (5) cases involved occupational dermatitis, the sixth, chronic plumbism.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

In Baltimore City in 1934, the industrial inspectors found employed in 10,312 establishments 58,559 women, including those who come within the jurisdiction of the laws governing the hours of labor for women and those who do not. In the manufacturing industries, 49.8 percent of the total number of women were found employed; 12.4 percent were working in the mechanical industries; 28.7 percent had obtained employment in the mercantile trades; 5.2 percent were engaged in offices; 3.8 percent were employed in hotels, restaurants, and lunchrooms; 0.1 percent were employed in other establishments.

It was found that the largest single group of women worked less than eight hours a day.

Number of Hours Worked Per Day	Percent of Women
Less than eight.....	46.2
Eight hours	37.8
Eight—less than nine	1.1
Nine—less than ten	0.6
Ten hours	0.1
More than ten	*
Hours not reported.....	14.2

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Reports of 7 violations in Baltimore of the laws governing the hours of employment for women were made by the industrial inspectors during 1934. Seven additional cases, however, were reported in the counties. Schedules of all the women involved in these cases were changed to comply with the law.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 10,312 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Women
All industries	10,312	58,559*
All manufacturing industries.....	1,765	29,174
Chemicals.	107	1,463
Food Products	417	5,400
Canning, fruits and vegetables..	18	2,321
Canning, seafood	8	448
Other food products.....	391	2,631
Iron and steel.....	73	2,108
Leather products	25	224
Boots and shoes.....	6	204
Shoe repairing	19	20
Lumber.	94	297
Machinery.	22	182
Metal products, other than iron and steel	15	80
Paper and printing.....	221	1,660
Rubber goods.....	3	24
Stone, clay, and glass.....	29	292
Textiles.	675	15,827
Caps and millinery.....	20	272
Cleaning and pressing.....	182	507
Coat pads	5	166
Cotton goods	12	634
Cutting.	12	64
Hemstitching and buttonholes..	12	83
Men's clothing	232	6,848
Men's and women's clothing....	5	5
Neckwear.	18	398
Pajamas and underwear.....	11	1,481
Shirts and overalls.....	25	2,198
Women's clothing	93	2,554
Other textiles	48	617
Tobacco	5	164
Transportation equipment	6	77
Other manufacturing industries...	73	1,376

*May include some women employed outside City of Baltimore, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 10,312 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH EMPLOYED—Continued

Industry	Number of Establishments	Number of Women
All mechanical industries.....	932	7,261
Amusements.	5	6
Automobile sales and service.....	116	182
Barber shops	40	40
Beauty shops	375	917
Bootblack and hat cleaning shops.	8	8
Building.	24	64
Electrical contracting	11	14
General contracting	7	7
Laundries	168	1,571
Moving and hauling.....	34	72
Painting.	1	2
Paperhanging and interior decorating.	2	8
Photography.	19	38
Plumbing.	28	50
Public utilities	29	4,122*
Signs.	7	11
Tinsmithing.	13	19
Undertaking.	6	16
Other mechanical industries.....	39	114
All mercantile establishments.....	6,173	16,792
Small retail stores.....	5,436	7,530
Retail department stores.....	46	7,276
Wholesale stores	587	1,718
Wholesale and retail stores.....	104	268
Hotels.	9	42
Offices.	605	3,029
Restaurants and lunchrooms.....	810	2,166
Other establishments	18	95

*May include some women employed outside City of Baltimore, employed by organizations submitting reports for entire State.

NUMBER OF WOMEN FOUND EMPLOYED IN 10,312 ESTABLISHMENTS IN BALTIMORE CITY IN 1934, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF INDUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED PER DAY

Number of Hours Worked per Day	Total Number of Women	All Manufacturing Industries	All Mechanical Industries	All Mercantile Industries	Offices	Hotels, Restaurants, and Lunch Rooms	Other Establishments
Total number.....	58,559	29,174	7,261	16,792	3,029	2,208	95
Less than eight.....	27,026	11,002	3,658	9,541	2,187	622	16
Eight hours.....	22,162	15,180	2,770	2,416	769	954	73
Eight—less than nine.....	632	185	319	91	12	25	..
Nine—less than ten.....	333	162	55	67	2	47	..
Ten hours.....	83	40	8	17	..	18	..
*More than ten hours.....	9	..	..	5	..	4	..
*Hours not reported.....	8,314	2,605	451	4,655	59	538	6

*Including workers in canneries, women proprietors, and other women workers not covered by the laws governing the hours of employment of women.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE*

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT HAZARDS ELIMINATED IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN 1934

Corrections and Improvements	Total Number	Clothing Industry	Other Industries
Total corrections and improvements..	893	396	497
Defective plumbing corrected.....	6	...	6
Drinking facilities:			
Adequate facilities provided.....	11	5	6
Common cup eliminated.....	70	46	24
Insanitary fountains corrected.....	21	3	18
Water-coolers corrected	37	5	32
Exposure to toxic materials eliminated	3	...	3
Gas appliances:			
Approved tubing installed.....	187	169	78
Defective appliances corrected.....	39	2	37
Venting of appliances.....	75	8	67
Fire escape obstructions corrected....	1	...	1
Insanitary premises corrected.....	55	22	33
Lighting improved	6	2	4
Machinery guards provided.....	6	2	4
Noise abated	2	...	2
Toilet facilities:			
Adequate facilities provided.....	71	38	33
Defects corrected	58	19	39
Improved.	101	59	42
Sanitation improved	67	35	32
Washing facilities:			
Adequate facilities provided.....	32	11	21
Common towel eliminated.....	45	30	15

A survey of practically all industrial plants in the City, begun in 1933, by the Baltimore City Health Department in cooperation with the Office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, was completed the early part of 1934. On the basis of data obtained from the survey, plans were made in order to focus attention upon dry-cleaning and laundering, metal plating, and exposures of persons to carbon monoxide in automobile storage garages and repair shops. Investigations so far have shown exposures to cleaning solvents, chromic acid fumes, and carbon monoxide in concentrations above the physiological limit. Plans have been outlined for making studies of exposures of individuals to harmful dusts in industries where they are most likely to exist.

Second Survey of Clothing Manufacturing Plants

A second complete survey of working conditions in the clothing manufacturing industry was made with the cooperation of the inspectorial staff of the State Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. As compared with the first survey made in 1933, improvements were noted in decreases in defective gas appliances and the common drinking cup and common towel. Improvements were found in lighting, in ventilation, in facilities for drinking water, and in sanitary lavatories.

*Report from Dr. Wilmer H. Schulze, Director of the Bureau of Environmental Hygiene of the Baltimore City Health Department.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN MARYLAND IN 1934

Unemployment

In 1934 this office again found it impossible to repeat the census of unemployment in Baltimore City which, with the cooperation of the Baltimore Police Department, it had arranged in February of 1928, 1929, and 1930.

During the year, however, every effort was maintained to watch the trend of the situation as closely as possible, and, as a result, a considerable amount of information has been accumulated, summaries of which are presented here. As important and as useful as this material has proved itself to be, however, the office finds a growing need for a new actual count of unemployed persons.

The Trend of Employment in Selected Industries in Maryland in 1934

Since 1923 the office of the Commissioner of Labor and Statistics has secured from selected manufacturing industries throughout the State written monthly statements giving in each case the number of employees, the amount of payroll, and the operating time during the period covered by the report. From these figures regular monthly reports have been compiled indicating the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in Maryland and the changes in the amount of payroll.

During recent years, rapid strides have been made in the expansion of the scope of the report. Not only has the number of manufacturers contributing to the information been materially increased, but, in addition, other fields of employment have been added: retail trade, both department stores and limited price stores; wholesale trade; public utilities; coal mines; hotels; quarries; building construction; laundries; and cleaning and dyeing. Early in 1934 this office, through the medium of a CWA Project, was able to enlarge the employment sample still more and to include new fields of employment. As a result, the report compiled for December, 1934, was based on written reports made by 1,726 Maryland establishments and employment units in which there were employed in that month 108,556 persons, whose combined weekly earnings were \$2,138,516.51.

During 1932, it was possible to construct from the information contained in these reports an employment index for the State of Maryland and one for the Baltimore Industrial Area, a step which wholly inadequate facilities had prevented at an earlier date. In the case of each manufacturing index the average of the 36 months, 1929-1931, was used as a base, and it was possible to construct the index for the State of Maryland to cover a period beginning with January, 1924. The Baltimore index series begin with January, 1929; and all index numbers are maintained and released on a current monthly basis.

The office is now contemplating one or two additional changes in the index series, changes which it is hoped will improve and lend greater accuracy and usefulness to the numbers.

Index numbers for general manufacturing industries in the State of Maryland and in the Baltimore Industrial Area follow:

INDEX NUMBERS, EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAYROLLS, BALTIMORE INDUSTRIAL AREA
COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Average 36 months, 1929-1931 = 100.0)

Months	Employment						Payrolls					
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January.....	105.6	103.9	87.3	76.2	60.2	72.1	107.8	104.1	81.5	60.8	41.9	61.4
February.....	108.3	106.3	89.7	76.4	62.5	76.1	118.1	111.8	87.1	60.0	42.0	65.9
March.....	112.1	107.5	91.2	76.6	59.5	79.6	121.7	114.8	87.1	59.8	40.9	70.6
April.....	113.2	109.2	92.6	76.6	63.4	84.6	122.2	114.7	88.3	58.4	43.2	75.3
May.....	112.8	107.4	91.9	72.5	62.7	84.5	121.1	111.5	86.1	53.4	45.7	76.6
June.....	112.0	105.3	87.3	69.0	64.0	81.9	119.8	107.1	80.6	50.5	49.3	77.6
July.....	111.7	100.5	86.5	65.0	70.0	81.6	116.9	100.1	76.2	46.1	55.6	75.4
August.....	112.4	100.2	86.5	64.5	75.5	80.1	117.4	99.7	79.4	45.6	63.2	68.8
September.....	114.9	102.2	86.8	65.7	79.1	80.6	117.9	103.1	76.6	46.8	68.8	68.9
October.....	113.1	99.8	83.7	66.2	80.9	79.4	119.2	97.9	71.3	48.1	67.5	66.2
November.....	111.9	93.4	80.0	63.8	76.8	78.2	117.2	90.7	65.4	45.5	65.1	67.7
December.....	108.7	90.4	78.9	63.9	74.1	77.3	111.5	85.7	65.5	45.5	63.1	66.4

INDEX NUMBERS, EMPLOYMENT AND COMBINED WEEKLY PAYROLLS, STATE OF MARYLAND
COMBINED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Average 36 months, 1929-1931 = 100.0)

Months	Employment											Months
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
January.....	131.3	122.7	127.6	122.2	108.4	105.1	103.5	87.8	77.1	65.3	79.0	January.....
February.....	129.0	125.1	128.0	124.0	111.9	107.7	105.7	90.2	77.4	67.3	83.8	February.....
March.....	126.8	129.3	129.2	123.9	113.8	111.0	106.3	91.8	77.7	64.2	86.7	March.....
April.....	129.3	128.2	127.3	123.7	112.3	111.8	107.3	93.1	76.9	67.4	90.3	April.....
May.....	126.2	122.4	126.0	120.9	111.2	112.1	106.3	92.9	72.5	68.2	89.4	May.....
June.....	123.4	123.1	124.9	120.0	109.5	111.5	104.9	88.7	68.1	71.0	87.6	June.....
July.....	121.1	123.1	123.8	117.3	107.1	111.0	100.4	87.9	65.9	78.8	87.0	July.....
August.....	118.3	124.7	124.4	119.2	108.5	111.9	99.8	87.8	66.4	83.8	86.2	August.....
September.....	122.1	127.7	128.1	119.3	110.4	113.2	102.4	87.6	68.9	88.3	86.7	September.....
October.....	126.3	128.3	127.5	116.2	112.2	112.0	100.2	84.8	70.9	90.1	85.4	October.....
November.....	124.1	125.7	125.0	110.7	108.9	110.3	94.1	81.2	69.8	85.5	85.5	November.....
December.....	123.9	128.3	124.3	111.3	108.4	107.6	91.2	80.5	69.3	81.2	85.5	December.....

Months	Payrolls											Months
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
January.....	126.7	135.7	132.2	127.1	111.7	106.6	105.3	81.8	61.9	44.6	64.8	January.....
February.....	127.8	147.6	132.1	133.4	118.2	117.7	111.9	86.8	62.2	45.7	70.3	February.....
March.....	124.4	149.7	133.0	128.6	120.6	121.0	114.3	88.0	61.2	43.9	74.5	March.....
April.....	133.7	130.1	129.7	127.9	112.9	121.5	115.0	90.1	59.7	45.9	78.7	April.....
May.....	130.5	124.9	128.5	121.5	116.5	121.3	111.2	86.8	55.0	49.1	78.9	May.....
June.....	124.5	121.7	129.3	122.1	114.3	120.3	106.9	81.3	51.4	53.1	79.9	June.....
July.....	126.9	123.4	129.0	119.2	108.0	116.4	99.8	77.4	47.7	60.1	77.1	July.....
August.....	126.0	127.6	128.9	121.0	111.9	117.8	100.4	80.0	47.5	67.4	72.6	August.....
September.....	129.2	129.3	131.8	124.7	113.0	118.3	103.7	76.9	49.1	73.8	73.0	September.....
October.....	132.2	124.8	134.5	117.4	117.8	119.6	98.6	72.3	51.1	73.0	70.5	October.....
November.....	127.4	123.6	125.3	111.0	114.0	116.8	91.0	66.3	48.8	69.5	72.5	November.....
December.....	133.3	133.6	131.2	113.7	115.5	111.1	86.2	67.0	48.4	67.4	72.1	December.....

From the information contained in the statements released each month, the following results indicate the percent of change in employment and payrolls in manufacturing industries in Maryland in each month of 1934 as compared with identical months of 1933:

Months	Percent of Change	
	Employment	Payrolls
January	+21.0	+45.3
February	+24.5	+53.8
March	+35.0	+69.7
April	+34.0	+71.5
May	+31.2	+60.7
June	+25.9	+50.5
July	+10.2	+28.0
August	+ 2.9	+ 7.7
September	— 1.8	— 1.8
October	— 5.2	— 3.4
November	***	+ 4.3
December	+ 5.3	+ 7.0

*** No change.

PERCENT OF CHANGE, MONTHLY, DURING 1934 IN NUMBER OF
EMPLOYEES AND WEEKLY PAYROLL FOR GENERAL MANU-
FACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MARYLAND

Months Compared	Number of Establish- ments	Percent of Change in Number of Employees	Percent of Change in Amount of Weekly Payroll
January, 1934, with December, 1933.....	633	— 2.7	— 3.9
February with January..	658	+ 6.1	+ 8.5
March with February...	671	+ 3.5	+ 6.0
April with March.....	682	+ 4.2	+ 5.6
May with April.....	665	— 0.9	+ 0.3
June with May.....	657	— 2.0	+ 1.3
July with June.....	653	— 0.9	— 3.8
August with July.....	647	— 0.9	— 5.8
September with August..	567	+ 0.6	— 0.1
October with September..	624	— 1.5	— 3.4
November with October..	636	+ 0.1	+ 2.8
December with November	631	***	— 0.6

*** No change.

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